BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.

S. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
" " " " " 6 00
Daily " " " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscrib ers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive a sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1859, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can be under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 17. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1860. NO. 2.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,			1 00
Do. do. 2	do		1 25
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office at T. D. Alderman's Store.
Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage of his country friends.
1-10m*
Aug. 30.

T. H. McKOY & CO.,
FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 23d, 1860. 52-tf

J. A. SADLER,
WITH
SHERMAN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, AND HEAVY GOODS, 19 Park Place and 18 Murray st., NEW YORK.
May 17, 1860.—38-6m.*

W. H. ALLEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 23, 1859. 196-1w—35-tf

R. C. JOHNSON,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully solicited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entrusted to his care.
April 7th, 1860 35-1y*

H. L. HOLMES.
LAW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET,
New Journal Building.
Counties of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New Hanover.
Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. 139—26-1y

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Front and Water Streets.
Aug. 9, 1860.—158&29.

A. F. BIZZELL.

BIZZELL & CO.,
FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 29 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 8th, 1860 28-tf

ALEX. OLDHAM.

STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
FACTORS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Particular attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour*, Baltimore Country Produce.
Jan. 5th, 1860. 17—

JOHN MCLAURIN.

SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
Wm. Dawson, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 23, 1859—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 18th, 1859. 50-tf

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf,
Smith, 1859. WILMINGTON, N. C. 49-1y

JOHN M. CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment.
[April 5, 1860—31tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 16th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May '20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Gen. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
B. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Ed Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOS. HANKEY,
No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,
DEALER IN
OLD LOCOMOTIVES,
TEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS,
AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL,
Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,
HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-1y.

Schools.

"LILLINGTON MASONIC ACADEMY,"
JOHN C. McLEOD,.....PRINCIPAL.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the first Monday in September next.

RATES OF TUITION.

Primary Branches of English, per session of 20 weeks...$12
Higher do. do. do. do. do. do.... 15
Languages..... 18

Aug. 17, 1860. S. H. BELL, Ch'n. 52-3t*

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will open on Monday, the 10th of September. The course of studies in this School is extensive, and thorough instruction given in all branches necessary to prepare students for any class in College, or qualify them for the business pursuits of life. Strict attention will be paid, and persevering efforts made, to secure the advancement of the students, and give full satisfaction to patrons.

RATE OF TUITION

For Primary Branches of English, per session of 5 mos.,$ 8
Higher Branches, do., Mathematics and French,..... 12
Latin, Greek and Classical Literature,..... 18

Board can be obtained with the Principal, or with other good families, convenient to the School, at $8 per month.

L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.
August 10th 1860. 51-7t*

CLINTON MALE ACADEMY.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will be resumed on Monday, the 3d of September next.

The Trustees are gratified to inform their friends and the public, that they have secured the services of the Rev. G. M. Gibbs as Principal of the Institution.

Mr. Gibbs has had several years experience in teaching, and having employed a competent assistant, no efforts will be spared to make the Institution all that parents and guardians could desire. The Trustees, therefore, confidently solicit the patronage of the surrounding community, and all who desire a healthy location and thorough intellectual and moral culture for their sons and wards.

The course of instruction will embrace those branches necessary to qualify for business pursuits, and also for entering any College in the State.

L. C. GRAVES,
J. R. BEAMAN,
WM. C. DRAUGHON,
L. C. HUBBARD, } Trustees.

Clinton, August 8th, 1860. 51-2m

UNION ACADEMY, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C.
C. W. McCLAMMY, JR., PRINCIPAL.

THE FALL SESSION of this School commences on Monday, the 17th of September.

Terms per session of 20 weeks:

Tuition in Elementary Branches,..... $ 9 00
" " Higher " 12 50
" " Languages, ... 15 00

No deduction made except in case of sickness protracted beyond a week. Board convenient to the School can be obtained at from $6 to $8 per month. For further information, address the Principal.

L. HIGHSMITH,
Sec. Board Trustees.
Harrell's Store, N. C., July 26th, 1860 48-3m*

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL will commence its Eleventh session on the 1st MONDAY IN OCTOBER, under the joint superintendence of J. DeB. Hooper, (for many years Professor of Languages in the University of N. C.,) and T. C. Hooper, (the present Principal,) assisted by a full corps of experienced and carefully selected instructors.

TERMS:

Board per Session of 20 weeks,.....$60 00
Tuition in Collegiate Department,..... 20 00
" in Academic " 15 00
" in Primary " 12 00
" in Music on Piano,..... 20 00
" Harp, ... 25 00
" Melodeon,..... 18 00
" Guitar,..... 18 00
" in Painting in Oil Colors,..... 20 00
" " in Water Colors,..... 12 00
Grecian Painting,..... 15 00
Drawing,..... 10 00
Use of Piano $4, Harp $5, Melodeon $3, Guitar $2 50.
One-half of Board and Tuition payable in advance.
July 17th, 1860. 267-1w—47-t1O

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, VA.

THE next Session will open on the last Thursday in September, and close on the last Thursday in June. For Catalogues containing detailed information address

Rev. W. A. SMITH,
President Randolph Macon College, Virginia.
July 19th, 1860. 47-t1O

GROVE ACADEMY, KENANSVILLE, N. C.

S. W. CLEMENT, Principal. DICKSON MALLARD, Ass't.

THE next Session of this School will begin on the 3d of September, 1860.

TERMS PER SESSION:

Board, including every thing, per month,....$ 8 00 to 10 00
Tuition in Elementary Branches,..... 12 50
" in higher English,..... 16 00
" in Languages and higher Mathematics 21 00
Contingent Fee,..... 1 00
Deductions made at the option of the Principal.
July 19th, 1860. 47-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE SIXTEENTH SESSION of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday, the 3d of September, 1860.

Thorough and efficient instruction is provided in all the Departments of an accomplished *Female Education.*

The Terms for Board, Tuition, &c., are the same as those previously established.

For Catalogues containing full particulars, apply to the Principal. L. C. GRAVES.
July 12, 1860. 46-3m*

Wanted.

NEGROES WANTED.

GENTLEMEN, your old friend is once more in the market for NEGROES. You will find it to your interest to call on, or address, me at Six Runs, Sampson County, N. C. Remember me before you sell.

JOHN BARDEN.
July 19th, 1860 47-4m

THE SOUTH IS RIGHT.

GIVE ME YOUR TRADE, as I am in market for a number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, and am determined to pay the highest cash prices. All persons having such property to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, or address me at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C. D. L. BROCK.
July 24th, 1860. 49-tf

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED.

GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address

POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C.
L. A. POWELL.
J. A. McARTHUR. [July 12, 1860—46-1y*

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for *NEGROES* of any age suitable for the Southern market.

C. T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-1y*

Rewards.

RUNAWAY

FROM MY RESIDENCE IN KINSTON, on the 10th inst., my negro woman TENER, aged 26 years, carrying her youngest child, a boy about 10 months old, named GEORGE. The woman is of medium heighth, quite muscular, and very likely. The child is quite likely. The woman will weigh 140 or 150 lbs.

Her father and mother live down about Wilmington. She will probably endeavor to get there.

I will give a reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for her lodgment in New Hanover county Jail.

DANIEL L. BROCK.
Kinston, Aug. 21, 1860. 299-6t—1-1m

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber.

JERE. J. KING.
Aug. 2, 1860.—49-tf

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Bladen County, on the 22d day of August, 1860, a negro boy who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Griffen & Hollady of Plymouth, Washington Co., N. C. The said negro is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, weighs about 135 lbs., rather of a copper color, has a small scar on or about the centre of his forehead.

The owner will come forward, prove property and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

R. P. MELVIN, Sheriff.
By B. L. CRAVEN, Jailor.
Aug. 30th, 1860 1-2t*

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

EVERY VARIETY OF SADDLES, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole-Leather, Calf-Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders for diseased Horses and Cattle; every description of Bitts, Spurs, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.

☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order, and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market-st., near the wharf.
Jan. 5.—19-1y Wilmington, N. C.

PAINTS—PAINTS.

PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.

SOME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman, NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—*From Richmond Enquirer, December 12th*, 1859.

This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be.

Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.

N. EZEKIEL.

I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER.

NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.

This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel.

Joseph MAYO, Mayor of Richmond.
WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 14th, 1860—111-1t-21-12m.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, everybody should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well ass the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinine or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great varity of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,
are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases.—The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alterative for the renovation of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.

All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.
Jan. 11, 1860. 108-1aweow—20-eowly

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine —NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.—We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases OF DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.
Feb. 25th. 1860 147-3m—37-1y

JONES' HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges moderate, and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage. AARON GAGE.
March 19th, 1860 166-1m—30-1y.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 16th, 1859. 2-tf

For Sale and to Let.

SALE OF LOTS
ON WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD RAIL ROAD.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, we will offer at public sale, at Bladenborough Depot, (near Bryan Swamp,) in Bladen county.

TWELVE ONE-HALF ACRE LOTS!

lying on the Railroad. Terms made known on day of sale.

CHARLES IVEY.
JOHN IVEY.
Aug. 22d, 1860.—1-ts.

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the Plantation he recently purchased known as the NEWFIELDS PLACE, lying on the Cape Fear River, 27 miles above Wilmington, containing 1,000 acres; three hundred rich river bottom, the balance upland, oak and hickory of very superior quality. The valley is as safe as any land on the river. The uplands, good clay foundation, underlaid with marl of the very best quality and in great abundance, it is considered (and doubtless is) the very best Cotton Plantation on the river. It is in the possession of a Tenent who will show it to any one in my absence. S. LLOYD.
Aug. 30. 1-tIN

POSTPONED.

THE SALE OF THE LANDS of the Estate of Charles Henry, dec'd, on Colley and Lyon Swamps, subject to Dower, advertised for sale at the Mills, on the 12th July last, was postponed for the want of bidders till TUESDAY, the 11th September next, 2½ o'clock, P. M., at the Court House in Wilmington, when and where it will take place upon the terms before advert sed.

P. MURPHY, Adm'r C. T. A.
Aug. 16, 1860. 51-ts

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN ONSLOW COUNTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of George J. Ward, deceased, offers for sale the HOUSE AND LOT and PLANTATION where the deceased resided. The Dwelling is large and commodious, and, although located upon the Plantation, is withing the limits of the corporation of Jacksonville. The Plantation consists of ONE THOUSAND AND FOUR HUNDRED ACRES, situated on New River, and is partly embraced within the limits of said corporation. A large portion of the Land is cleared, the balance well timbered and can be easily drained.

Also, 1700 acres of TURPENTINE LAND, with the Trees mostly boxed. The land is on New River, about five miles below Jacksonville.

Also, the Plantation on Bachelor's Delight, containing about SIX HUNDRED ACRES, about ten miles above Jacksonville.

The above Lands, if not sold at private sale before the month of November next, will be sold publicly.

For further particulars, address

RICHARD W. WARD, Executor,
Aug. 16, 1860.—51-tINov. Jacksonville, N. C.
☞ Tarboro' Mercury copy and send bill as above.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, 810 ACRES OF LAND, situate in Robeson county, five miles South East of Floral College, in a healthy, moral and intelligent community, conveniently located around a place chosen for a Depot, on the W., C. & R. Railroad. On the place is a neat and comfortable dwelling house, containing six rooms and four fire places, with good passage and piazza. The out-houses are mostly new and of good quality, including Cotton-Gin House and pack. The Orchards of Apple and Peach Trees are of good selection, and bear choice Fruit, which ripen from the beginning of the fruit season till frost. The Well of Water is as good as this country affords. The greater portion of the Land is heavily timbered and admirably adapted, both to the Turpentine business and Farming purposes. There are about 175 Acres of cleared Land—75 of which are fresh. Also, a tract of 450 Acres, heavily timbered, of clay foundation, every acre susceptible of cultivation, and suited especially to raising Cotton, will be sold on accommodating terms to persons making early application to EDWARD McCALLUM.
Gilopolis P. O., N. C.
July 19, 1860. 47 tf

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possess on of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately. J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24. 27-tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated in Duplin county, about three miles West of Kenansville, on the Fayetteville road, containing 780 ACRES.

The improvements consist of a good DWELLING, and every necessary out-building. About THREE HUNDRED ACRES are under cultivation and in good farming condition.

The neighborhood is good, and schooling facilities unsurpassed.

Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises and judge for themselves.

G. A. McCLAMMY.
March 22, 1860. 30-9m*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION* and *LANDS*, in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut, and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.

On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.

To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.

A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.

J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

NOTICE.

AT AUGUST TERM, 1860, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Bladen county, general letters of Administration of the Estate of Daniel M. Melvin, deceased, were granted to the undersigned. Persons indebted to the intestate are notified to make early payment, while those having claims against him must present them in due time, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

BARBARA A. MELVIN,
JOHN N. McCOLL.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON THURSDAY, the 20th of September, 1860, the perishable property of the late Daniel M. Melvin will be sold at his former residence, on six months' credit.

B. B. MELVIN,
JOHN N. McCOLL.
Aug. 15, 1860.—51-ts.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.

ALL PERSONS having claims under any of the Acts of Congress for Bounty Land, Pensions, &c., will do well to address the subscriber at Pleasant Ridge, Princess Anne county, Va., or Wilmington, New Hanover county, N. C., who will attend strictly to their orders, and secure their claims with the greatest possible dispatch.

W. F. DOZIER,
May 3, 1860—36-6m.* Attorney for Claimants.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. B. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BABOUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.

May 29th, 1856 39-tf

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1860.

Rinaldi & Brother, vs. George W. McMillan. } Attachment levied upon Defendant's interest in the lands of the late Angus McMillan.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that the defendant, George W. McMillan, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina: It is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, a public newspaper published in the town of Wilmington, N. C., for six consecutive weeks, commanding him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the first Monday in November next, and plead, answer or replevy, otherwise the conditional judgment of the Justice will be made absolute and final, and the interest of the defendant, in the lands above mentioned, will be sold for the satisfaction of plaintiff's debt.

Witness, A. K. Cromartie, Clerk of our said Court office, in Elizabethtown, the 25th day of August, A. D., 1860.

A. K. CROMARTIE, Clerk.
Aug. 30—1 6t. [Pr. adv. $5 62.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1860.

Mary A. McKeithan, Christian White, and Nancy McMillan, vs. Neill McMillan, George W. McMillan, Griffith J. McMillan, —— Waldron and wife Mary Jane, and John J. McMillan. } Petition for Partition of Land.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Neill McMillan, George W. McMillan, Griffith J. McMillan, and —— Waldron and wife Mary Jane, and John J. McMillan, defendants named in the above petition, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said non-resident defendants to appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, A. K. Cromartie, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Elizabethtown, the 25th day of August, A. D., 1860.

A. K. CROMARTIE, Clerk.
Aug. 30.—1-6t. [Pr. adv. $7.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1860.

Mary A. McKeithan, Christian White, and Nancy McMillan, vs. Neill McMillan, George W. McMillan, Griffith J. McMillan, —— Waldron and wife Mary Jane, and John J. McMillan. } Petition for sale of Slaves for division.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that Neill McMillan, George W. McMillan, Griffith J. McMillan, and —— Waldron and wife Mary Jane, and John J. McMillan, defendants named in the above petition, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said non-resident defendants to appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, A. K. Cromartie, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Elizabethtown, the 25th day of August, A. D., 1860.

A. K. CROMARTIE, Clerk.
Aug. 30.—1-6t. [Pr. adv. $7.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1860.

J. L. McMillan, Adm'r of Hopkin Williams, dec'd. *Exparte.* } Petition to sell Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Ann Williams who intermarried with Eli Singletary, Mary Williams who intermarried with Wm. K. Gay, Margaret Williams, Hopkin Williams and Thomas Williams, are the heirs at Law of Hopkin Williams, deceased: And it further appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Eli Singletary and Wife Ann, and Margaret Williams are non-residents of the State of North Carolina, or are out of the reach of the ordinary process of Law: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Term of our Court of

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPT. 6, 1860.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,

OF OREGON.

ELECTORS for PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
ALFRED M. SCALES, OF ROCKINGHAM.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, OF WAKE.

Districts:

1st	District,	JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford.
2d	"	WM. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort.
3d	"	WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin.
4th	"	HON. A. W. VENABLE, of Granville.
5th	"	J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford.
7th	"	J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
8th	"	JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

☞ Our neighbor of the *Herald* comes out on Monday morning full of jubilance over the action of the disorganizing Convention—or rather, meeting, for it was *not* a Convention, not a representative body, not a meeting of delegates, nor, indeed, so called by Mr. Dick—it was simply a meeting.

Well, of course we expected to see such a manifestation of feeling on the part of our cotemporary, for his party alone could hope to gain anything by the movement made last week at Raleigh. Mr. Douglas and his friends were serving Bell and Everett for nothing. Out of nothing, in this case, will come nothing. The short giant can do nothing, and only the feelings of that bell will be "wrung."

☞ The Richmond *Enquirer* gives an amusing account of the sayings and doings of Mr. Douglas in Richmond on Friday night, as likewise the procession got up in his honor. The following is the *Enquirer's* inventory of the items of the procession:

Item:—First and foremost—a very docile DONKEY, ambling gracefully before a diminutive chaise occupied by two persons—one very youthful. (It will interest those of our readers who happen to be rusty in "Roman antiquities," to know that, in classic times, nothing was more usual than to head a triumphal procession with the hero's favorite steed caparisoned and led.) Cynics may pretend that the curtness of the little giant's legs suggested to the Douglasites of Richmond the necessity for substituting the steed with the jackass. We know better. We know that the hero of the day prefers the gentle donkey to the fierce and fiery war-horse, simply because the former is eminently a "domestic" animal and pre-eminently "squatty" in construction. Moreover, Mr. Douglas is entirely too conservative to tolerate anything military in a civic procession. Why, such an anomaly might even awaken a shout of preference for that gallant old war-horse, Jo. Lane, of Oregon—a thing evidently not to be desired. We insist then, that, under all the circumstances, a donkey in front was the safest and most appropriate arrangement which could possibly have been devised.

Item second. The Armory band, (hired for the occasion, rumor says, by a joint contribution, in which ALL the Douglas men of Richmond, and an equally large number of generously disposed Bell and Everett men participated proportionally,) playing, with all their might, "See, the Conquering Hero comes!" or something equally appropriate.

Item third. The LITTLE GIANT, with three attendant gentlemen, seated in an open carriage drawn by four horses.—N. B. Leaders white—wheel-horses of a *very dark color. Very* appropriate. N. B. B. Leaders and wheel-horses ornamented with plumes—suggesting, unavoidably, the idea of a tip-top funeral. Somewhat painful—but *extremely* appropriate.

Item fourth. A body-guard of Douglas men; three on horseback; a somewhat larger number on foot. Altogether, *very select!*

Item fifth. A somewhat larger corps of Bell and Everett men—say fifty-two, more or less, all told. Significant of fusion.

Item sixth. Fifty-four boys. The emblem of YOUNG AMERICA.

Item seventh. Nearly TWO HUNDRED NIGGERS. Kept at a respectful distance—in consideration of the Senator's avowed preference for "clams."

As to the speech, Mr. Douglas must have been hoarse, for he was nearly inaudible. The *Enquirer* gives the annexed sketch:

THE SPEECH.

At about 8 1-2 o'clock, P. M. we approached the Monument from the Western gate of the capitol grounds. Making our way towards the outskirts of the crowd assembled round the Monument, and hearing no "sound of public debate," we ventured to enquire as to when the speaking would probably commence. "At it already, I believe."—This good humored reply induced us to shoulder our way towards the other side. So soon as we obtained a view of the platform, there indeed *was the little giant, gesticulating* earnestly, but still we heard no sound. Edging to the front, and closing up, we at last became one of the privileged few who really *heard* Mr. Douglas' speech. The effect was painful. The orator's voice was evidently too weak for out of door speaking, was strained to a "proper mixture of the squak and groan," every word requiring a separate effort, each effort requiring a pause, and effort and pause inducing an emphasis altogether at variance with general usage. An instance will suffice to give some conception of the effect:

"Fellow—CITIZENS—THE—*time*—HONORED—doctrine—OF—NON—intervention—IS—DENOUNCED—alike—BY—the—*abolitionists*—OF—THE—NORTH—AND—BY—THE—SECESSIONISTS—OF—THE—SOUTH."

The matter of the speech was a feeble rehash of the Norfolk and Petersburg speech, very awkwardly put together, and extremely prosy. Before the speech was half finished the crowd thinned rapidly. Many of the remaining spectators amused themselves by making free and easy comments on the matter and manner of the address. A large number of these reached our ears. The most sympathetic proceeded from a bare-footed juvenile of some ten years of age: "He's a doin' like as if he was a goin' to cry. Po—or fellier!"

"Some of the "boys," who had come to "see the fun," evidently considered the programme "slow," and tried to enliven it by addressing pertinent questions to the orator. A short specimen of eloquent and refined repartee on the part of the Senator must suffice.

MR. DOUGLAS. "I say, let the people of each Territory settle the slavery question for themselves."

BY-STANDER. How about the CLAM QUESTION? [Laughter.]

MR. DOUGLAS. I understand that trick of old. The enemy are sending out-siders here to disturb a Democratic meeting." [Faint applause.] "As I was saying, the meaning of the whole thing is"—

ANOTHER BYSTANDER. "What's the meaning of Squatter Sovereignty? (Laughter.)

MR. DOUGLAS. "If that individual has'nt the brains to define the term for himself, I am obliged to tell him that I left my dictionary at home." (Faint applause.)

Indeed the attempts at applause were all very faint. The little squad of Douglas men present did their best in that line, but they got very little assistance even from the followers of Bell and Everett.

☞ Mr. Douglas came to North Carolina to lecture the great majority of the Democrats on their desertion of true Democratic principles—*i. e.* Douglas and Squatter Sovereignty, but before he came or when here he might have answered the following questions which have been more than once propounded to him in various forms and shapes, and never yet answered by him:

From the Constitution.

Remarkable Interrogatories.

The following questions addressed to Mr. Douglas have been sent to us for publication by a gentleman of high standing, acknowledged veracity, and tried democracy, who *knows* what he has written, and desires for himself and the democratic party to receive categorical answers to his queries. If Mr. Douglas never had any interview with Mr. Blair such as is referred to, there is nothing so simple as to deny it, and then we shall probably hear the other side:

TO HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS:

SIR: 1st. Did you not, during the pendency of the Lecompton question, send a message to F. P. Blair, jr., by Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, in substance as follows: Tell Blair to call and see me, I wish to give him Jas. S. Green's place in the United States Senate?

2. Did not Blair call on you in obedience to this request?

3d. Did you not then and there, in your own house, converse with Blair from nine o'clock in the evening until after midnight; and did you not, in substance, state to Blair that you sympathized with him in his movement for emancipation in Missouri, and wished him success; that you desired to give him James S. Green's seat in the United States Senate, and that you were ready to unite your efforts with Blair's to this end; that you were as hostile to slavery as Blair possibly could be, and that your whole Kansas and Nebraska policy had been from the first designed by you to surround the slave with free States, and thus to crush out slavery; that in the legislation of the country you had, by being regarded as a Southern man, been able to obtain for the North many advantages over the South, the effect of which the South did not see or comprehend.

4th. If Blair or any other person has ever, in substance, stated that the foregoing was true or false, in whole or part, and, if only in part, what part was true and what false?

5th. Are you willing as a man should be who is conscious of innocence, to publish a card denying any such conversation, and calling on all republicans to state all they know, defying them to be able to show that you in any manner compromised yourself as a democrat with them during the Lecompton controversy? DEMOCRAT.

☞ The census of 1860 shows the population of San Francisco to be 78,083, of whom 49,343 are white males, and 23,985 white females; 3,150 Chinese, and 1,695 colored. The whole population of the State of California does not exceed 350,000.

☞ The Newbern *Daily Progress* has been considerably enlarged, and now presents a highly respectable appearance. Mr. Pennington displays much energy in its management.

☞ We received an anonymous communication by this morning's mail, requesting us to give notice for holding a Democratic meeting in Duplin. We will cheerfully comply with the request when we receive authority to do so from a responsible member of the party.

Daily Journal of yesterday.

Death of Wm. Hill, Esq.

We regret to learn this morning of the sudden death of the gentleman whose name heads this notice. He was a native of this town, and at one time, when quite a young man, represented this county in the Legislature. He afterwards moved to Halifax county, where he married. He had been a citizen of that county but a short while, when he was sent to the Senate by the Democratic party in 1858; and was again nominated for the same office previous to the late elections, but, his private interests demanding his whole attention, having removed most of his property to another State, he was reluctantly compelled to decline a nomination unanimously tendered him for re-election. His noble qualities had endeared him to many warm friends, and his death will be deeply regretted by all.—*Ib.*

Fire.

The alarm of fire last night between 7 and 8 o'clock, was caused by the burning of a shed, on the brick yard of Mr. C. D. Ellis in the Southern end of the town. The shed, together with a small frame house adjoining, were totally destroyed; in the former was the machine used for making brick. The loss is estimated at about $2,500, on which there was no insurance. It was no doubt the work of an incendiary.—*Ib.*

NEW COTTON.—The first bale of new Cotton from this State received here this season, was brought in yesterday by the W. & W. R. R. It was raised on the plantation of Mr. G. W. Collier, of Wayne county, and is consigned to Messrs. E. Murray & Co., who sold it this morning at 12½ cents per lb.—classed as good middling. Mr. C., we believe, sent the first bale here last year.—*Ib.*

☞ The Steamer Enterprise, reported a few days since as having sunk in the river near White Hall, has been raised, and was brought to town this morning.—She will be repaired, and resume her regular trips in a short time.—*Ib.*

The Wilmington, N. C., papers say, that the population of that place, will be shown by the census returns to be eleven hundred, not varying two hundred from that figure either way.

We clip the above from an exchange paper, in order to call attention to an error which seems to be going the rounds of the press. For "hundred" it should read "*thousand*"—thus: The population of Wilmington will be shown by the census returns to be *eleven thousand*, not varying two hundred from that figure either way.

☞ The Newbern *Progress* says that it was Mr. J. N. Whitford who was in the Douglas Convention at Raleigh—not J. D. Whitford,—that the Convention Whitford is a young man and has always been a Democrat; and that Mr. J. D. Whitford is at the head of an important State work, and has but little to do with politics, &c. We make the correction cheerfully in the absence of the Editor who knows more about some things than we do. If he has anything more to say on his return, he will speak for himself.

ARRESTED.—The Goldsboro' Tribune informs us that "a man was arrested near Kinston, Lenior county, on Monday last, on suspicion of being William Little, the murderer of John M. and Andrew Allman, of Pikeville, Ala. An advertisement of the widow of one of the brothers, appeared in our last, offering a reward of $1000 for his apprehension. Little, if this be the man, observing that he was noticed, left Kinston. He was pursued by some of the citizens, and overtaken about four miles from the town, and lodged in jail. He was at this place a few days ago and registered his name as Jones. We learn from Mr. Dunn who was here on Monday to telegraph to the parties interested in Alabama, that he admitted that he was raised in Pike county, Ala., but denies being the man who murdered the Allmans."

☞ The increase of Alleghany county, Pa, that in which Pittsburg is situated, has been 32 per cent. for the last ten years, far below the average ratio of increase since 1790. The fact is that the whole West has been depressed during the past ten years, but haven't they bragged?

☞ The Raleigh *Press* says truly, that the late Douglas meeting at Raleigh was called by Mr. Dick, and the call seconded by the Opposition press and they only.

The *Press* also shows who took most interest in Mr. Douglas' movements at Raleigh—the bitterest opponents of Democracy.

☞ There are in the City of New York 412⅛ miles of streets, and 11⅛ miles of piers, in all 423¼.

We are rejoiced to find that the renowned Chemist of *New England*, DOCT. AYER, has at length turned his attention to the disorder which hangs like a blight on our community.—Our section is as healthy as any other, with one single exception, and that is the Fever and Ague, which haunts us on every side. But his remedy *does* cure, as we should know it must, if he made it. Cast out this baleful distemper from among us, and ours is one of the loveliest spots in the west.

Sentinel, Fairfield, Iowa.

RETURNED.—A free man of color, of some standing, sold out and left this county some two months ago with his family, to go to Ohio to enjoy freedom. He has been there and found out all about it, and returns perfectly disgusted with free negroes and abolitionism as he found them in Ohio. He thinks a meaner set of human beings do not live. A fellow can get along there, he thinks, as long as his money lasts, but after that he is done for. He comes back to lay his bones in the Old North State, if the people will let him stay. We shall vote for his staying, as we would for any respectable, industrious, honorable free man of color.

Washington (N. C.) Dispatch.

Col. L. W. Humphrey, Senator from Onslow, has been in our place several days and his many friends will regret that he has been quite indisposed from an attack of fever. We are glad to inform them that he is rapidly improving and will be out again in a day or two. His physician has advised him not to return to the low country for several weeks so that we hope to have him in our part of the State for some time yet. Our pure atmosphere will soon drive away any indisposition.

Salisbury Banner, 28th inst.

WHO ARE THE DISUNIONISTS?—Many of the friends of Douglas are trying to make the people believe that the Breckinridge party is a disunion party. Why the fact is, the President of the Raleigh Douglas Convention (Dr. C. J. Fox) has been an open and avowed disunionist for several years past, and Mr. McRae, the big gun of the occasion, has also been a disunionist, as well as some others who were present. Let the Douglas men remember this when they undertake to make the impression that the friends of Mr. Breckinridge and the Democratic party are disunionists, as they did at Raleigh last week.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

☞ We learn that Duncan K. McRae, Esq., contemplates stumping the State for Douglas. It has only been a little over two years since Mr. McRae stumped the State against the Democratic party. He met with poor success then, and it is not likely he will meet with much better now. We understand he is coming to Charlotte. He must have some special design on the Mecklenburg democracy, as he visited this place twice during the campaign in which he opposed Gov. Ellis.—Mr. McRae has always been a disorganizer, as he is now, and we shall oppose him now as duty to the democratic party in the past required us to do.

We call upon the old democracy and the young democracy not to suffer themselves to be put down by politicians and the influence of capital. Let us all do our duty calmly, firmly, fairly and honestly, and all will be well in the end. Stand firmly by a principle which is dear to every southern man, *Equal Rights in the Territories as well as in the States.* We believe the democrats of Mecklenburg are ready to meet their opponents of all parties, and by a fair discussion of the question at issue, show that Breckinridge and Lane deserve the support of every North Carolinian.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM RUATAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Sept. 5th, 1860.

Advices from Ruatan to the 24th ult., have been received here. Heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Truxillo, believed to be the combined attack of the English ships and Guordilla on Walker. The firing lasted half a day.

SPEECH FROM JUDGE DOUGLAS.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 1st, 1860.

Judge Douglas addressed a large crowd here last night. His remarks were well received.

CONNECTICUT CONVENTION.

HARTFORD, CT., Aug. 30th, 1860.

The Douglas State Convention met here yesterday and nominated a straight Douglas Electoral ticket, and refused to instruct the electors to vote for the defeat of Lincoln.

FROM MEXICO.—DEFEAT OF MIRAMON.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4th, 1860.

Dates from San Louis to the 16th Aug., report that a battle was fought at Lagos on the 10th between Miramon and Doblado. Miramon with two thousand men tried to cut his way through, but was surrounded by Doblado with ten thousand men. The fight lasted five days. Miramon was badly wounded, but finally escaped with a few Cavalry. He lost everything and the rest of the army were made prisoners. General Pachezo killed Mejia, a prisoner. Great rejoicings among the Liberals.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER AFRICA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31, 1860.

The steamship Africa has arrived. She brings dates from Liverpool, via Queenstown, to the 19th inst.

Her news is unimportant.

Naples is tranquil.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18, 1860.

Cotton—The business has been large and prices unchanged.

The weather is unfavorable for crops.

Flour is active, and has advanced 6d. a 1s.

Wheat is buoyant, and has advanced 2 a 3d.

Corn firm and advanced 6d a 1s.

Rosin firm and lower qualities have improved, owing to the scarcity of the article—closing at 4s. 5d.

Spirits Turpentine steady and in good demand at a decline of 6d—closing at 30s.

FARTHER POINT, Sept. 1st, 1860.

The Steamship Fulton, with Liverpool dates to the 22d ult., arrived of Cape Race last evening.

The Liverpool Cotton market was firm, with sales for the two days previous of 14,000 bales.

The weather was improving.

Flour was quiet at an advance of 6d. Wheat quiet at an advance of 3d.

Corn advanced 6d, and market closed steady. The above advances have taken place since the sailing of the Africa.

Provisions were dull.

Rosin firm and all qualities have slightly advanced. Quotations 4s. 5d. a 4s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine steady at 30s. 6d. a 30s. 9d.

Rice quiet. Consols 92⅞ a 93⅛. [Here the report stops, the wires being down somewhere North of Washington City.]

LATER FROM EUROPE—GARIBALDIANS LANDED IN CALABRIA.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 4th, 1860.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, off Cape Race, brings dates *via* Queenstown, Ireland, to the 23d ult.

Garibaldians had landed in Calabria, (Kingdom of Naples.) and the Calabrians had openly revolted in favor of Garibaldi, who is believed to be there.

France had abandoned the project of raising Spain to the rank of a Great Power.

LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22d, 1860.

Cotton firm; an average business has been done, without quotable change in prices.

The weather was unfavorable for crops.

Breadstuffs have an advancing tendency. Provisions dull.

Consols have slightly declined.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

QUEBEC, Sept. 5th, 1860.

The steamship Palestine arrived here yesterday morning from Liverpool, with dates to the 24th ult.

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24th, 1860.

Cotton—Sales for previous day reached 62,000 bales. Middling qualities are slightly dearer. Quotations as follows: Fair Orleans 7⅜d; Middling Orleans 6⅞d; Fair Uplands 6¾d; Middling Uplands 5⅞d. Stock in port 1,128,000 bales, of which 940,000 bales are American.

Breadstuffs are advancing—the bad weather checking business—the market closed steady and all qualities of Wheat and Flour have advanced.

LONDON, Sept. 5th, 1860.

Wheat has advanced 2s. per sack.

Flour has advanced 2s.

Consols have declined ⅛.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5th, 1860.

Steamship Parkersburg arrived here last evening, all well.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, September 5, 1860.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

The Cotton market closed quiet. Flour buoyant, Southern $5 95 a $6 25. Wheat buoyant; white $1 60. Corn steady; mixed 64 a 65 cents. Spirits Turpentine dull at 39 a 41 cents. Rosin dull. Rice steady.

Arrival of the Steamer Northern Light—Treasure from California.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The steamer Northern Light has arrived from Aspinwall, bringing $934,000 in gold and six hundred and four bags of Washoe silver ore.

Forty Americans from San Francisco, bound to Honduras, had arrived in a Russian brig at La Union.

Valparaiso advices report the discovery of a gold mine near Parta, which had caused much excitement.

Ecuador advices state that Gen. Frances had been defeated by Flores.

Walker's Movements.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—Gen. Walker has raised the old Federal Central American flag, and contemplates the regeneration and union of all the free States, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, San Salvador and Costa Rica.

Heenan and Morrissey.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—It is asserted that Heenan and Morrissey will fight again, probably in January, and certainly not later than the 5th of March, for $10,000 aside.

Telegraphic Report Contradicted.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—The story of a contemplated fusion between the Breckinridge, Douglas, and Bell men in this State proves to have been false.

LATER FROM HAVANA.—*New York*, Sept. 1.—The Steamship Cahawba, from Havana on the 28th, arrived here this evening. Sugars were a little better. Molasses nominal. Freights improving.

It was reported that the United States steamer Crusader had captured a slave steamer after she had landed a part of her cargo, and also that Captain Paten, of the yatch Wanderer notoriety, had taken the bark Wildfire from Key West, but that she was subsequently recaptured by a party of armed wreckers.

Politics in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—A fusion of the Breckinridge, Douglas, and Bell parties in this State is considered certain. A committee has been appointed for a conference with all parties.

CROPS.—The corn crop in this region is about as good as it can be. From present appearances it will excel any crop we have had for several years. The cotton crop, we fear, is much delayed and will be cut off by the rains.—*Washington N. C. Dispatch.*

From the Goldsboro' Tribune.

Dr. Deems in Europe.

Extract from a private letter dated Rugby, England, July 5, 1860.

"I have managed to separate a space, before the train shall take me off again, to write you a few lines, to let you know my whereabouts and my plans. Since I wrote, I have spent nearly a week in Oxford at the meeting of the British Association, by which arrangement I had an opportunity of seeing the great old city of Colleges, and at the same time a number of the most distinguished of the living scientific men of Great Britain. In Oxford I preached last Sunday evening, after which, without consulting me, they announced a speech at Woodstock for the following eve. Woodstock is the town immediately adjoining Bleuheim Castle and Park, so eloquently described by Mr. Everett. The Wesleyan minister desires me to preach in London. The enjoyment of our visit to Woodstock was brightened by being accompanied by Miss Edith Rowley. In Oxford, Mrs. Rowley and her daughter have been to me very pleasant friends. The mother is the daughter of Dr. Adam Clarke, and the grand daughter a worthy descendant. On Sunday evening, after my discourse, these ladies were introduced to me and from that we were great friends. I would fain have tarried, but alas! the demands of travel.

Night before last I slept in Stratford on Avon, amid all the inspiration of Shakspearian scenes, and in a room over that occupied by Washington Irving before I was born, and in which he wrote a number of his sketches. Stratford is one of the prettiest and cleanest places I have ever seen. Do you remember Irving's account of his stage-coach ride? Yesterday morning I had a similar ride, only it was an omnibus, which is the modification of the coach, and it was summer instead of winter. The indescribable effects of the English rural scenery I enjoyed vastly. So green, so rich is the foilage in the lanes and fields, and amid the beautiful houses, here and there a great Park—and what does equal an English Park? and here and there mansions, cottages, villages and hamlets. And it is hay-cutting time in England. Night before last I walked in from Anne Hatheway's cottage, the very cottage in which Shakspeare courted her, and the scent of the hay was so sweet all the way from Shottery to Stratford The day before, by mistake, I was compelled to stay at a Station three hours. I struck into the country and found an old church and lay down in the grass and gazed up at its spire, and then strolled across the country and found a very old Tower, date not known, to which they were beginning to add a modern church. Coming from this hamlet, I went into the little village Inn and took an English country dinner. Oh, I wish our country seduced one to such out-door life.

Yesterday I was in the grand old castle of Warwick, and then I went over to Kenilworth. You have read Scott. How glad I was that I had read him. These ruins have the charm of his genius. I said to a Scotchman yesterday: "This is our National birthday, the Anniversary of our Declaration of Independence."

To-day as I stood by Shakspeare's grave, and in the ruined towers of Kenilworth, I felt that we might fling off our political fetters, but that to the kingship of intellect we were still in thralls. George we disavowed, but William and Walter we are willing should rule us.

To-day I have spent in Rugby amid the scenes of Arnold's labors. Of this visit I have taken notes. To-night I go to Birmingham, and so into Wales.

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER SLAVER.—A letter to the New York Times, from Neuvitas, Cuba, states that on the 14th inst., the United States steamer Crusader, Captain Maffit, captured a brig without papers, flag or name. The brig had a slave deck arranged, and there was water and provisions on board for 400 negroes.—The brig is a piratical craft armed with side guns.—There were plenty of muskets, pistols and cutlasses on board. The crew was large and was made up of ferocious looking desperadoes. It is presumed that the brig was fitted out to seize by force the first slaver that it met en route for Cuba, and thus obtain as many negroes as she could stow away. The prize was sent to Key West in charge of Lieut. J. E. Jewett.

THE EXPENSES OF FRANCE.—It is to be hoped that the Government of France is very good and very satisfactory to the people, for it costs a million of dollars a day to maintain it. That is about nine dollars a year for each person in the empire. The interest on the national debt is $112,000,000 annually. The army and navy come in for $93,000,000 annually. Glory costs something. Our government, of whose extravagance we talk, is expending about $84,000,000 a year, or less than one-fourth of the sum which France requires.

"NORTH CAROLINA SURE FOR BRECKINRIDGE."—A correspondent of the New York *World*—an independent LINCOLN organ—writes after traveling some time in North Carolian, from Red Plains, Yadkin county:

And now, as I am absolutely disconnected with any political party, and can therefore look over the field from an independent position, perhaps you would like to have my judgment on the result in this State at the Presidential election. I regard the State, then, as sure for Breckinridge. Douglas has no party here; Lincoln, of course, has none. The fact that General Lane is a native of this State and has a certain popularity in it, will also help the Southern Democratic cause.

CHANGED HANDS.—We learn that the *Ledger* establishment has been sold by Mr. J. H. Foy, its present editor and proprietor, to Mr. E. Prentiss Tucke, late Professor of Mathematics in the Wilson Schools. Mr. Tucke takes charge the 1st of October. Mr. Foy intends devoting his entire attention to the study and practice of law. Both gentlemen have our warmest wishes for their future prosperity and success.—*Star of Freedom, Wilson, N. C.*

INSURRECTION IN GEORGIA.—By a passenger last night from Atlanta, we learn that intelligence had been received from Adairsville, on the Georgia State Road, that a negro plot had been detected in that neighborhood. Last Saturday night was to have been the time.

A Northern white man, concerned, was run down with dogs and killed by the citizens.

Montgomery Mail, 27th.

BREMEN AND HAMBURG MAILS.—We are requested to state that additional articles to the United States and Bremen and the United States and Hamburg postal conventions were executed on the 23d of August, inst., modifying the scale of progression for rating letters forwarded by the Bremen and Hamburg mails, so as to charge, in future, single rate of postage on each letter or package not exceeding half an ounce in weight; double rate, if above half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; triple rate, if above one ounce, but not over one ounce and a half; quadruple rate, if above one ounce and a half, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging an additional rate for each additional half ounce, or fractional part of half an ounce. This new scale is the same as that adopted in the United States for domestic letters, and goes into operation immediately.—*Constitution.*

The Douglasites of Mississippi having with characteristic audacity and mendacity claimed and appropriated the name of Col. J. F. H. Claiborne, that distinguished gentleman gives the following denial:

A Card.—In the Picayune I see my name announced as elector on the Douglas ticket in the Fifth District of Mississippi. There is some mistake in this, as I have never been consulted on the subject by any party. I have long been the personal and political friend of Mr. Douglas, and have a grateful recollection of many of his acts. But I endorse the action of the Mississippi Delegates in the Charleston Convention and elsewhere, and shall vote for Breckinridge and Lane. I am a Southern man, and I stand by my section and my State against the world. J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

THE HON. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, a member of Congress from the 9th Tennessee district, recently, in Terre Haute, Indiana, was serenaded by a company of Bell men. In return for the compliment he gave them some advice, exhorting them TO GIVE THEIR UNITED SUPPORT TO LINCOLN, and said that if he were living in Indiana, HE SHOULD VOTE FOR LINCOLN, IN ORDER TO OVERTHROW THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. This is a strong sample of party antipathy run mad. Etheridge would burn up his own house in order to destroy those of his Democratic neighbors.—*Macon Telegraph.*

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—We learn that James Voss and Moses Smith got into a difficulty near Waughtown, in Forsyth county, on Thursday last, when Smith struck Voss on the head with a hoe, very seriously fracturing the skull. Several pieces of the skull bone had been removed by the attending physicians, and it is their opinion that he can scarcely recover. Smith has been arrested and lodged in jail. An old grudge, originating in card playing, was the cause of the difficulty. Both men have families.

☞ We learn since the above was put in type that Voss has died.—*High Point Reporter, 30th ult.*

FIRE IN NATICK, MASS.—*Boston, Aug. 28.*—The building in Natick known as the Long Pond Hotel, with stores in the basement, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $8,000.

William Greenough, a printer, died in this city last night, aged 89 years.

NEW YORK POLITICS.—*A Stormy Meeting of the American Council.*—The American State Council of New York, which met at Schenectady on Tuesday, had, as mentioned yesterday, a stormy session. From the New York papers we gather the following summary of the proceedings:

Some two hundred delegates were present from all parts of the State, and General Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs, president of the council, who went over to the republicans, did his best to turn over the convention in the same direction. The Bell-Everett men, therefore, rallied in strong numbers to defeat the scheme of General Scroggs, and at the outset of the proceedings a preliminary caucus was held by them, at which a committee was appointed to wait on Gen. Scroggs and request him to resign; but this request he declined to comply with. He also declined various other propositions made by them, in consequence of which it was resolved to meet in convention with Gen. Scroggs as president, but to take the business immediately into their own hands. As soon as the regular convention was called to order, a scene of the most ludicrous confusion commenced, which was only ended by the resignation of the chair by Gen. Scroggs, who, with his friends, left the convention.

The first vice-president, General Amos H. Prescott, took the vacant seat; the committee on credentials was appointed, and the convention adopted their report, which admitted the representatives of 168 councils.—Officers for the ensuing year were appointed. A State committee for the ensuing year was also appointed.—Finally, the council unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the action of the committee of thirty-two at Syracuse on the Union electoral ticket, and pledging a united and hearty support to the electoral ticket presented. The subject of the choice of State officers was referred to the State committee with power. The council adjourned with three cheers for the Union ticket.

During the proceedings, and before any decisive vote was taken, a member of the council announced that five hundred republicans were expected, and that General Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs was endeavoring to cause delay until they arrived. If, however, they arrived at all, they came too late to interfere in the legitimate action of the convention.

A few Scroggsites met at another place and were addressed by Scroggs, who opposed the coalition on the electoral ticket. Resolutions were accordingly adopted denouncing the "so called Constitutional Union party in the State of New York." On motion of Scroggs, a resolution was passed to the effect that the "Americans of this State be at liberty to vote as their judgments and conscience may dictate." The convention elected officers and a State committee, and in fact organised an independent State council on the Scroggs platform.

A VIRGINIA SLAVE IN PHILADELPHIA.—OFFER OF FREEDOM REFUSED.—On Tuesday, in the Philadelphia Court of Sessions, Passmore Williamson applied for a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Sina Conquest, a colored woman, in the custody of W. T. Conquest, a native of Virginia, but now a resident of that city. Mr. Conquest was summoned before the court, and made affidavit to the following effect:

"That Sina Conquest was held to service as a slave by him, in the county of Accomac, and State of Virginia; that in the month of July, 1860, he returned to the city of Philadelphia, where he now resides, bringing with him the said Sina; that prior to leaving the State of Virginia he informed the said Sina that, by the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, she would be free upon her arrival; that he does not detain, and has not detained the said Sina, and has no claim, and does not claim to hold her to service within the Commonwealth, and that she is at liberty to depart if she desires so to do."

Mr. Pierce now addressed the court, and desired that Sina might be instructed as to her rights. He had understood that she wished to return to Virginia to see her husband, who was ill.

Judge Ludlow called Sina, a genteel looking colored woman, and remarked: "In obedience to the writ your master has brought you here, and I desire to say to you, that by the laws of Pennsylvania, having been brought here by your master, he residing here, you are a free woman, and your master has told you. If you return home, by the laws of Virginia, and a decision of the Supreme Court, you will again be a slave. You must elect which course you will pursue, and allow no one to interfere either way with your determination."

Sina, in a decided tone, said to the court—"I think I would rather go back; I will be better satisfied and contented on my native soil, and I feel I will be better off in the end."

Judge Ludlow said he had no doubt but that she would be far better off in the course she intended to pursue.

Sina now spoke again, in an indignant tone of voice, saying I have not been in prison at all. He (pointing to Mr. Conquest) has taken me around town, well, I don't know where, and shown me all the sights in the city. I don't think it would be honorable for me to go away from Mr. Conquest.

The court (Judge Ludlow) after listening to Sina, ordered the writ to be dismissed. As she was leaving the court room, she offered to give five dollars for information as to the person who issued the writ. Passmore Williamson and his intermeddling abolition friends felt considerably mortified at the result.

From the Raleigh Press.

Listen to no Offer of Compromise.

The national democratic party who nominated Douglas and Johnson can listen to no offers or propositions for a compromise from the *Seceders* faction without a humiliating disregard of that self-respect which should characterize all men and especially all great parties.—No, let there be no compromise short of a thorough abandonment, by the friends of Breckinridge and Lane, of their disunion ticket. If they will come to the Convention of the 30th as penitents, and pledge themselves to atone for past sins by a zealous exertion in favor of the regular ticket let them come, but if they come to dictate and awe the Convention with the same pompous bearing that has characterized them in other things, let them be kicked out. How dare a handful of *Sectionalists* attempt to dictate to and to control the great national democratic party? The thing is absurd and ridiculous, and but a few months will only be necessary to make those leaders now engaged in this unhallowed war upon the democratic party and the Union curse the day that they first wandered from the time honored land marks of their party and lifted their voices against the welfare of their country. The friends of Douglas will stoop to no compromise.—*Newbern Progress.*

We copy the above from the Progress, the only Douglas paper in the State, in order that our readers may see and know the spirit that actuates the friends of Douglas. A mere faction, headed by the Newbern Progress assumes the right to dictate to the Democracy of this State.

MR. DOUGLAS IN THE SOUTH—TAR AND FEATHERS.—The opposition press, who are anxious sympathizers with Douglas, and publish every little item that will bolster up his party in the South, in order to defeat the only party that has a protection, anti-squatter sovereignty platform, announce that Judge Douglas is coming South. What will the Bell-Everetts do? Will they assist to give him a barbecue that he may make a speech for unfriendly Territorial legislation?

Hon. B. H. Hill said in his Harris letter, July 20th, 1850.

"If John P. Hale had come to New Orleans and MADE THE SPEECH FOR UNFRIENDLY LEGISLATION that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS made, what other committee than one of TAR AND FEATHERS would have complimented him?"

Now, if "tar and feathers" were an appropriate acknowledgement, in 1859, for squatter sovereignty, what ought it to be in 1860?—*Columbus (Ga.) Times.*

We notice that Hon. William H. English, of this State, is out for Breckinridge and Lane, and is already announced to speak once in each Congressional District. The attempt that is now making to "fuse" the Douglas faction with the Know-Nothings is disgusting every right-minded Democrat.

Indianapolis C. L. Guard.

One would imagine that San Francisco is an awful place to live in—a regular city of bruisers and eye-closers—it the gold lettered sign in a shop window on Montgomery street north of Washington, is any criterion.—It reads "Black and bruised eyes painted to imitate the healthy portion of the face!" Wonder, observes a local print, how the black-eyed daughters of the South and blue-eyed beauties of the North would like to have eyes painted a "healthy flesh" color? How would the diseased green eye of jealousy look under a coat of such paint? or the eye of faith which abhors "the flesh!" What a business.

At the late Douglas meeting at Melrose, Mass., the editor of the Boston *Herald*, Mr. E. C. Bailey, made a speech, which is thus spoken of in the reports in the Boston papers:

"Mr. Bailey devoted his hour to showing that the Douglas Democracy *is the true anti-slavery party.* Carry out the pernicious doctrine of non-intervention and there could be no more slave States. Mr. Bailey said he had accompanied Mr. Douglas in his triumphant tour through Vermont, and *he knew his anti-slavery views.*"

From the Buffalo Republic, August 30th.

The Rope-Walking Madness.—Blondin and Farini the Porters.

Of course the city, and all neighboring villages and towns, as well as the hamlet of Rochester were all agog yesterday, in consequence of the announcement that Blondin and Farini were to cross the gorge of Niagara on their respective cables, each with a respective man on his back. The trains towards the Falls and Suspension Bridge, as a consequence, were crammed—twenty-eight car loads going from here, besides those amounting to many hundreds who preferred Capt. Kingman and the Clifton to the smoke and dust of the cars, while Rochester sent forth crowds, as well as every town along the line of railroad, and the canal, (we are informed privately, that a great many from Lockport, Medina and Albion, swarmed down to take part in the recklessness of these two dare-devil men,) to see the performance that had brought so many people together.

Suspension Bridge was crowded with pedestrians and carriages—not less than eighteen hundred people occupied, while the enclosures on each side were inconveniently full, all anxious, discontented, yet curious.

At four o'clock, precisely, Blondin, the immortal, appeared in his suit of clothes, resembling that worn by the individuals who put themselves out of joint for a compensation in peripatetic exhibitions called circuses. He immediately took his pole, trotted with a man on his rope—indulges in such luxuries as standing on

Why Breckinridge should be Supported.

Because, as an able statesman, of sound practical views, and long experience in the Government, and will conform to its letter and spirit in the discharge of his duties.

Because, he is not an office-seeker, and has not involved himself in the entanglements consequent upon a ten red interest in the Presidency.

Because, he is a National man, and has not incurred the hostility of those generous-hearted and patriotic Kentuckians who have suffered at the call of his country to hazard his life in defence of her rights and honor.

Because, in every position to which he has been assigned by his country, he has fulfilled every duty devolved upon him with ability and fidelity unexcelled by any of his predecessors.

Because, in his personal intercourse he deports himself with a mild gentleness, indicating a heart full of kindness and the characteristics of the true gentleman.

Because, the past life of this distinguished statesman, Kentuckian and gentleman, is without a blemish to mar the symmetry of his character.

Because, his past career is free from changing purposes and shifting inconsistencies.

Because, he rises to political hobbies, but walks manfully in the straight line of duty.

Because, he has no agency in schemes of personal aggrandizement, which he had such fatal effect upon the Democratic party, and so much injured the country.

Because, he has not two political faces, one for the North and West, and another for the South.

Because, he is not ashamed of principle, and afraid that the expression of it would prevent his election.

Because, he is not ashamed to permit his countrymen knowing his sentiments, but is ever ready and clearly makes the issue in a suitable and manly way, so that they may be received or rejected by the people.

Because, he is a sound, unflinching Democrat, as his ancestors from the Revolution down, have been Democrats, and a member of Jefferson's Cabinet was a member of the celebrated Kentucky Resolutions of 1798-99.

Because, he is a national, and not a sectional Democrat, whose sympathies and judgment go hand in hand in sustaining the constitutional rights of the people in every section of the Union.

Because, he is devoted to the equality of rights of each State and Territory, and believes that each State should settle its domestic affairs in its own way without interference from the General Government, and legislate upon the subject of slavery, and believes it to be the duty of all to acquiesce in such legislation.

Because, he is a good and true citizen, he receives and will execute the determinations of our enlightened people, whether they be in accordance with his own views or not, who is ultimately responsible for the action of his public servants, and who has the right to change them at the ballot box.

Because, he believes that the Constitution is the only safe bond of union, and that the Federal Government, as the common agent of the States, cannot be preserved in the long run, if any one of the States refuses to submit to the will of the majority, fairly and constitutionally expressed.

Because, he believes that Congress cannot make laws to govern the Territories, in all branches of legislation, which have such powers only, as Congress has authorized them to exercise, and that no one Territory can be compelled to receive any kind of property, when it cannot be done directly, or indirectly, by the same, and that no one State can forbid the introduction of property, lawfully in the Territories, in all forms, and under all circumstances, at any and every hazard, and will sustain our Constitution and laws, by all possible occasions, at any and every hazard.

Because, he is opposed to slave codes by Congress, or by demanding anything more to secure the rights of slave property than for any other, but is in favor of leaving it entirely to the people, as when urged upon it, or to authorize its introduction by

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3½ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6½ cts. per quarter.

Non-Intervention, Etc.

There *was* a time when we heard less about the *doctrine*, but saw much more of the *practice* of non-intervention. There was a time when, if a prominent candidate or aspirant for the Presidency became the blower of his own trumpet, or the vender of his own wares, he sunk in the opinion of an intelligent people, as lacking in that true dignity of character, without which no man is fitted to occupy the chair of Washington, or preside honorably over the destinies of a great people. Has that time passed? We will not believe it. We all recollect how indignantly public opinion rebuked General Scott's stumping under the name of a tour of inspection, nor can it yet have passed from the view of many how even the great personal charm of Mr. Clay's eloquence and popular manners failed to secure him from loss by a somewhat similar mistake;—*his* Southern tour had some share in his defeat.

But now we find a Presidential aspirant or nominee advocating his personal claims in public and in private, from his seat in the Senate, and from a hundred rostrums—in the coarse but expressive language of an exchange, "scenting the great dignity, as it were, like a beagle, and yelping as he runs." We surely have not come to this yet, that such undisguised self-seeking can be sanctioned by a great and self-respecting people! It is enough humiliation to know that a gentleman possessing the really great abilities that all accord to Mr. Douglas should have so yielded to the promptings of an inordinate ambition. It would be too much to suppose that the people who are blinded by no such motives or influences, should fail to accord to such course of action the censure and reprobation it deserves.

Talk about non-intervention! When did ever a presidential candidate come to a State under such circumstances as attended Mr. Douglas' recent visit to North Carolina? To be present, to advise with and encourage his friends and supporters in organizing such a movement in his name as could only result, granting to it the fullest measure of success, in such a rupture of the Democratic party of the State as must deprive it of that ascendency which had cost its ablest and truest members long years to achieve—which must, if successful, give the State to the bitterest opponents of Democracy—to opponents whose bitter invectives had been heaped upon him and *his* doctrines in days gone by—to opponents who never had a good word for him till they recognised in him an agent of disruption—till it was apparent that he was playing into their hands and giving them the only possible chance to revive the Know Nothing party against which the Democrats of North Carolina, assisted by many old-line Whigs, had striven so manfully in many a hard fought contest. To show that we make no vague statement in regard to Mr. Bell, we give his own language taken from one of his own speeches. Referring to the "Order," Mr. Bell says:

"I am not a member of the order, but I feel that at heart I am as true to the great and leading principles as I could be were I formally initiated into one of its councils. * * * But the organization of a political party, upon the principles or policy of withholding the support and suffrages of the members of the members of that party in the public elections, from Roman Catholics and naturalized citizens—and that is all the American party proposes to do—cannot, by any fair reasoning or ingenious sophistry, be shown to be an attempt to establish a religious test, or to proscribe any class of citizens."

And so on. Whatever Mr. Bell may think of all this, the people of North Carolina formed and expressed an opinion pretty decidedly in 1856, as against its advocates, Messrs. Gilmer and Fillmore. And it is to *this* entertainment that the intervention of Mr. Douglas would invite the Democrats of North Carolina!

But then say Mr. Douglas and his supporters, Breckinridge and his friends are disunionists—Mr. Dick excludes them from his *sympathy equally with Lincoln*—he calls them his *foes*. Let us look a little at the facts of the case. What says John C. Breckinridge himself, and *his* truthfulness and high-toned honor have never been called in question:—

"I am an American citizen, a Kentuckian—who never did an act or cherished a thought that was not full of devotion to the Constitution and the Union."

"The Constitution and the Equality of the States! These are symbols of everlasting Union. Let these be the rallying cries of the people."

Are these the words of a disunionist?

But it might be amusing, if not instructive, to look a little into the history of political events in connection with this charge of disunion as made by the friends of Mr. Douglas and applied to those who support Mr. Breckinridge on what is known as the majority resolutions reported at Charleston. It is a little remarkable that the unanimous choice for the Vice Presidency, of the Douglas men, of those who denounce the doctrine of equal and adequate protection to all classes of property as "mischievous heresies and mere party tests" which will, if successful, produce the disolution of the Union itself"—we say it is a little remarkable that the first choice of these men for the Vice Presidency should have been Senator Fitzpatrick of Alabama, who had voted for the Senate resolutions, emphatically repudiating Mr. Douglas theories—or that their present candidate for that position should be Hershell V. Johnson of Georgia, who, not many days before, at his home in Georgia, had gone emphatically for protection to property as a right which every citizen can justly demand, and which the General Government cannot deny without failing in its duty and falling short of answering the ends for which it was created—for which it is maintained, and for which the people of the South equally with those of the North pay it heavy taxes. We never before heard the doctrine avowed that allegiance could justly be demanded where protection is denied.

But Mr. Douglas comes to North Carolina and Virginia to stump—in one he carries his intervention so as to be present at a meeting called expressly to fix his own machinery for his own purposes. Let us make a few more extracts, this time for the purpose of showing how he was recently regarded by the Bell and Everett party, that party to whose advantage in these States can alone enure. We quote from the Richmond *Whig*—a leading, if not *the* leading opposition paper at the South, which is now busily engaged in patting Mr. Douglas on the back.

The Richmond *Whig* some time since said of him and his principles:

"So far as the views of the two on the question of slavery in the Territories are concerned, THOSE OF SEWARD ARE INFINITELY LESS DANGEROUS TO THE SOUTH THAN THOSE OF DOUGLAS. In a word, the mass of the Southern people of both parties concur in the opinion expressed by Mr. Calhoun that WILMOT PROVISOISM IS PREFERABLE TO SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY—the one doctrine being *direct and manly*, and the other *insidious and sneaking*, but both looking to the same object, the FORCIBLE EXCLUSION OF SLAVERY FROM ALL THE TERRITORIES OF THE UNION. Under Douglas' theory, twenty or ten, or five thousand 'squatters' from all the ends of the earth may prohibit Southern men from going into the common Territories with their slave property—the decision of these 'squatters' on this question, being final against the South and Southern men. On the other hand, there is much less to be feared in the naked proposition of the Wilmot Proviso—for the reason that, before it can begin to operate at all, it must command the sanction of both Houses of Congress and the approval of the President. Under existing circumstances, the Wilmot Proviso could not become a law at all; for, should it pass the House of Representatives, it would be defeated in the Senate; or, should it pass both Houses of Congress, it would encounter the veto of the President. And such would, perhaps, be the case for long years to come. The South, then, stands a chance of being spared the application of the Wilmot Proviso to the territories, in consequence of disagreements between the several branches of government. But, as regards Douglas' squatter sovereignty, THERE IS NO POSSIBILITY OF ESCAPE FOR THE SOUTH—for that doctrine may be practically applied the moment any territory is organized, and while it contains only a very small number of inhabitants. True enough it is, therefore, THAT SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY IS A FAR MORE EFFICIENT MEANS OF EXCLUDING SLAVERY FROM THE TERRITORIES, AND OPPRESSING AND DESPOILING THE SOUTH THAN THE WILMOT PROVISO."

This was, in truth, the tone adopted by nearly all the leading Opposition newspapers and politicians of the South. It was that of Ben. Hill, of Georgia, and that clique. It is only now, when Douglas is playing into their hands; when his efforts conspire with theirs to injure Breckinridge and Lane, that their tone towards him is changed.

We would like to take a slight review of Mr. Douglas' Raleigh effort, but time forbids to-day. We shall conclude by quoting an authority which ought to have some little weight. The U. S. Supreme Court has said that:—

"The right of property in a slave is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution," and that "no tribunal acting under the authority of the United States, whether it be legislative, executive, or judicial, has a right to draw a distinction or to deny to it the benefit of the provisions and guarantees, which have been provided for the protection of private property." "And if Congress itself cannot do this—if it is beyond the power conferred on the Federal Government—it could not authorize a Territorial Government to exercise them. It could confer no power on any local government, established by its authority, to violate the principles of the Constitution." "The only power conferred is the power coupled with the duty of guarding and protecting the owner in his right.—*Supreme Court U. S.*

That is certainly with Breckinridge and Lane.

How the World is Given to ——.

A special telegraph to the Philadelphia "Press," dated Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 31st, says that "It is the common opinion to-day that the fight in North Carolina will presently be narrowed down between Douglas and Bell," and so on, at a rate which would make every intelligent citizen of North Carolina open his eyes. To let people abroad know something of the reliability of these special Douglas telegraphs, we will quote a little further from the same "special." It or he says: "I am authorized to state that Senator Clingman is the warm and ardent friend of Judge Douglas, will be found on the stump in North Carolina until the November elections, and also that the great Democratic State Convention, held yesterday at this place, has encouraged Mr. Holden, editor of the old Democratic State paper, the Raleigh *Standard*, who will henceforth fight the Douglas battle through without reservation."

Why it is but the other day that Mr. Clingman, then at Beaufort, came out enthusiastically for Breckinridge and Lane, and announced himself enlisted for the war, ready and willing to advocate their cause whenever and wherever he might be called upon within the State.—The *Standard* has appeared since with the names of Breckinridge and Lane.

After having shown the total unreliability of this "special" to the Forney Free Soil Press, we feel some hesitation in giving another of the reports he is "authorized" to make. He says—"I am authorized to announce that after Mr. Douglas has spoken at Richmond, and at one or two other points, resting a day at Washington, he will proceed immediately to Pennsylvania, where he will address the people at the following places: At Harrisburg on Friday, September 7; at Reading on Saturday afternoon, September 8; at Philadelphia on the same evening: and will pass from thence to Easton, where he will speak on the 10th of September." And so on this correspondent lays out a stumping route for his chief, showing how far this undignified course is to be carried.

What say Messrs. Clingman and Holden to the statements in regard to them, which this Douglas agent says he is "authorized" to make? It is due to themselves and to their party to take IMMEDIATE *notice of this.*

Gallic Faith.

The Romans used to talk about Punic faith, or want of faith. The French now characterize England as *Perfide Albion*, and, since the treaty or convention by which some sort of a truce was patched up at Villa Franca, the Austrians may very well substitute "Gallic" for "Punic" faith, when they mean to characterize either as implying the want of faith.

It was the understanding at Villa Franca that the exiled Dukes of Tuscany and Modena, and the Dutchess of Parma, were to be reinstated. *That* was never carried out, and, indeed, the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France was made contingent upon the violation of that Villa Franca understanding. Piedmont was to cede Nice and Savoy to France, and France was to interpose no objections to the absorption of the Duchies by Piedmont.

This was evidently a violation of the Villa Franca understanding. There can exist no doubt that Garibaldi is aided and abetted in his attacks upon the two Sicilies by Victor Emanuel, of Piedmont, although Piedmont and Naples are upon friendly terms, diplomatically speaking. In all this the finger of Louis Napoleon is apparent.

Austria is at last aroused, and the efforts of Louis Napoleon having failed to produce a division in the Germanic body, although he went to Baden to meet the Regent of Prussia, Francis Joseph of Austria already threatens Victor Emanuel, Louis Napoleon's ally, with a new war, having secured from Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Hanover, and Wurtemberg, the guaranty of her Germanic possessions, Trieste and adjoining country included, but not Venetia. There is very little question of the existence of a Central European League against the advances of the French Emperor, nor are there any serious grounds to doubt the exertion of English influence in Germany tending to bring about this state of things. Upon the throne of Belgium sits Victoria's Uncle Leopold. Her daughter is the wife of the future King of Prussia. Half the minor Princes of Germany are her cousins, as is the present Emperor of Russia.—The Empress, and we believe also the Emperor of Austria, is mixed up with the endless Coburg family.—Hence the Germanic League, to which, ever since the advent of the House of Hanover, the British nation has been the *paying* partner. Louis Napoleon, although the most powerful person in Europe, is not the only one.—The elements of resistance are consolidating rapidly.

☞ The population of Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C., is 741. From the great extension of the buildings there, the impression had gone abroad that the population of that town was greatly increased. The fact appears to be, however, that although wealth and prosperity have led the citizens to enlarge their accommodations, the actual number of inhabitants has increased very little indeed, in fact only 91 in ten years, the population of 1850 having been 650.

☞ We think the Bell men at the South are carrying their *pseudo* Douglasism a little too far. They are almost overdoing the joke. The last Raleigh *Register* is a Douglas instead of a Bell paper. Its editorial is nearly all Douglas. The only ostensible Bell article is a facetious allusion to the ringing of bells at Warrenton. The *Register* is only a sample of the Bell-and-Everett press throughout the country. In *our* division is *their* strength.

☞ John Letcher, Governor of Virginia, who is so mean that hair never *would* grow on his head and whose nomination for the Governorship of Virginia tried the strength of the indomitable Democracy of that State worse than it had ever been tried before, has, true to his instincts come out for Douglas and Johnson, in opposition to the true and tried Democracy of the State, to whose self sacrifice he owes his own undeserved position as its Chief Magistrate.

☞ The U. S. Treasurer's statement, for the month ending 27th August, 1860, shows the net amount in the Treasury to be $4,336,475 31. In the depositary at Wilmington, $44,947 83, of which amount drafts for $31,455 43 have already been drawn.

☞ The exports of Flour from New York, during the month of August, reached 230,142 barrels. Last year, during the same time, the exports reached 70,645 barrels.

☞ North Carolina 6 per cent. stocks were held at par value, and 99 offered, at New York 31st ult.

The Douglas Meeting in Raleigh.

We find in the Raleigh papers received this morning, a report of the proceedings of the meeting held this week at Raleigh, attended by Mr. Douglas in person, and which got up a Douglas electoral ticket for the State.

We have no desire to speak harshly of the gentlemen who assembled upon the occasion referred to. That is not our way of doing things. But the time has come for plain speaking. The gauntlet has been thrown down. The Democracy of the State take it up.

It is said that thirty-three counties were represented by one hundred delegates. It would have been more correct to have said that persons to that number were present from thirty three counties. They were not delegates. They had authority from no meetings. They represented nobody but themselves. What meeting in Wayne sent a delegate? What in Onslow? What in nineteen-twentieths of the counties said to have been represented? Why, the people of these counties will be surprised to find that they had delegates.

But let all that pass. The first we heard of the action of the Douglas Convention or meeting, was verbally, through gentlemen of the Opposition party, who were apparently in high glee. "Now, we have got you," said they—you are split up—we have got a Douglas ticket out, and that will secure the State for Bell and Everett." Fellow-Democrats, will it? Will you be split up for the benefit of the Opposition? We do not believe it—we *will not* believe it. No man dreams for one moment that Mr. Douglas can carry this State.—What *can* he and his friends promise themselves as the result of his running? If *any* result is anticipated, it must be the loss of the State to the Democracy. Are we prepared for this? We think not.

We might, as a fact illustrative of the nature of this meeting, ask when John D. Hyman, a bitter Know Nothing, became a *Democratic* delegate from Buncombe—when Mr. Whitford, of Craven, became a Democrat, etc. However, we forbear. The people generally will appreciate these things. We *are* sorry to find the names of some old friends in this Convention—men who may be mistaken, but who would not willingly be wrong.—Upon the whole, however, the showing made at Raleigh was deficient in the elements of strength. It had in it some gentlemen of talent and ability, and some whose services to the Democratic party we have no wish to ignore, but upon the whole it was not a representative body. Its members spoke for themselves only.

The following is the electoral ticket brought forward:

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

Robt. P. Dick, of Guilford.
Duncan K. McRae, of Craven.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st.	District	Col. Sam'l Watts.
2nd	"	F. D. Koonce.
3rd	"	D. McDougald.
4th	"	H. W. Miller.
5th	"	Col. John Morrison.
6th	"	Dr. Thos. W. Kean.
7th	"	Wm. R. Myers.
8th	"	J. D. Hyman.

The exigencies of the campaign may give rise to some sharp sparring all around, but we do trust that to the almost unavoidable ascerbities of such a contest no unnecessary personalities may be superadded.

In the report furnished by the *Standard*, Mr. McRae, of Craven, is quoted as stating that the Douglas men were certain to start a newspaper organ at Raleigh.—Rumor says that Henry W. Miller, Esq., is to be the editor.

Who Rejoice?

What party finds most cause for congratulation in view of the action of Mr. Douglas and his friends this week at Raleigh? Take up an opposition paper and the question will be answered. The Opposition party rejoices over this disorganizing action. Their papers are full of Douglas. The Greensboro' *Patriot* of the 31st Aug., 1860, is now before us, filled with Douglas. All these gentlemen will find themselves very much mistaken,—Messrs. Breckinridge and Lane will carry a clear majority of *all* the votes in the State. They are fully as strong as Gov. Ellis was in August last, and we really think that *ad valorem* was the means of carrying off more votes from Ellis, than Douglas can from Breckinridge.

The Course of Trade.

We noticed this morning, on board the steamship Parkersburg, bound for New York, a new feature in our freighting business, in the shape of a large turpentine still, worm, etc., manufactured here by Messrs. Hart & Bailey, and intended to be put in operation in New York. The still is of copper, and, so far as we can judge, is really a fine piece of workmanship.

Being at the very centre of the turpentine region and interest, Messrs. Hart & Bailey's establishment has probably turned out more turpentine stills than any other establishment in the world, and out of the large experience thus acquired has arisen a measure of perfection in the workmanship, and adaption to the purposes in view, which would be hard to rival, and almost impossible to surpass. We learn that Messrs. H. & B. can get up their Stills and place them in the New York market, paying freight and charges, as low as the resident manufacturers can do, although these last have the advantage of having no such freight or charges to pay.

It has long been a received idea that everything must come from New York here—few had any notion that any branch of manufacturing industry could be carried on here to sufficient advantage to reverse the usual current of trade and enable us to supply New York. The enterprise of Messrs. H. & B. seems to show in this respect some things can be done as well as others.

Douglas and Burlingame.

The following most remarkable statement was recently made by Hon. Anson Barlingame, in a speech in Maine, as reported by a correspondent of the Bangor *Union*. We would like to see Mr. Douglas' friends explain or refute this remarkable announcement:

"Colfax, Frank Blair and myself, have had frequent private interviews with Mr. Douglas, in his own house. On those occasions Mr. Douglas freely made use of expressions of *the deepest indignation against Southern dictation.*" I also had a private interview with Mr. Douglas, (continued Mr. Burlingame,) on the occasion of his first late visit to Boston. Mr. Douglas then made use of this language: "Burlingame, I am elected Senator for six years; *I have got Joe Lane's head in a basket, and shall soon have Slidell's, Bright's and Fitch's.*—Won't it be a splendid sight, Burlingame, to see McDougal returned from California, Baker from Oregon, and *Douglas and 'Old Abe' all at Washington together*—for the next President is to come from Illinois!"

Mr. Burlingame then exhorted the Douglas men to vote for Lincoln, both to revenge the wrongs done their favorite by the Southern Democracy, and to carry out Mr. Douglas's wishes—"for," said Mr. B., "what else than the election of Lincoln could Mr. Douglas have had in view, when, in his recent speech at Rocky Point, R. I., he declared that he never, on earth, would agree to a union with the Breckinridge men?" "This," said Mr. B., "means the election of Lincoln, and nothing else."

Out of the Field.—Gen. Sam. Houston, of Texas, withdraws, declines, leaves incontinently, and is no longer a candidate for the Presidency. The fact is, that the regular Breckinridge Democratic ticket carried Texas in the recent election by some 20,000. Old Sam. could not quite stand that.

Got Whipped.—It is reported that John Morrissey, having declined to fight Heenan, undertook to "fight the tiger" at Saratoga, and got cleaned out completely. The claws of the "tiger" are even more dangerous than the fists of the "Benecia Boy."

☞ Gerrit Smith has been nominated for the Presidency by the straight-out Abolitionists.

☞ Col. Albert Pike, the Post Lawyer of Arkansas, is out in an able letter for Breckinridge and Lane.

☞ Yesterday afternoon, several gentlemen, mainly of the Opposition party, left, this place for Raleigh, to be present at the Douglas shindig to take place in that city to-day. We regret that they cannot have one hundred and fifty bushels of clams, which is understood to be the precise quantity necessary and proper to bring Mr. Douglas up to the speaking point. H. V. Johnson, little Ike Stephens of Georgia, and others, including the parapatetic Know Nothing Foote of all creation generally, are announced to be on their way, or thar, or thar-about. Hope they will have a good time. How happy friends Syme and Waddell will be! Mr. Waddell of the *Herald has* gone up.—*Daily Journal, 30th ult.*

The Pow Vow.—The Raleigh *Press* states that the Douglas pow vow was organized yesterday by the selection of the following officers: For President, C. J. Fox, of Mecklenburg; Vice Presidents, Thos. Jones, of Martin, Col. J. W. Morrison, of Moore, Gaston H. Wilder, of Wake, and Thos. Settle, Jr., of Rockingham. For Secretaries, Q. Busbee and J. Q. A. DeCarteret, of Wake.

This meeting at Raleigh is certainly a very *independent* meeting. It has no constituency to be responsible to. There are no delegates there—the persons present neither represent nor misrepresent anybody.

We understand that there was recently an attempt made to get up a meeting in Robeson county, for the purpose of sending delegates to see Mr. Douglas, for to that it amounts. The number of Douglas Democrats who could be raised was *four*, and the affair was a fizzle. The Democratic meeting for Breckinridge and Lane was an old-fashioned success.

Daily Journal, 31st ult.

Douglas Democrats. (?)—Among the *Democrats* who were appointed a committee to welcome Judge Douglas to Raleigh, we find the name of Kemp P. Battle, Esq., who was an Opposition candidate for the Legislature in Wake county, and who is now, as ever, a bitter opponent of Democracy. Another of the committee is a Mr. Brooks, formerly of this State, but now of Alabama. Brooks, who was a Whig, became Democrat and Comptroller, or some other pap-eater, at the same time. Somehow, the Democrats didn't fancy their bargain much, and "Master Brook" has ceased to be a Democrat and has turned Douglas man. We will see some queer things this Fall.

Hillsboro' Military Academy.—We have received a pamphlet copy of the "Semi-Annual Register of the Officers and Cadets of the Hillsboro' Military Academy," bearing date Aug. 1st, 1860.

Of this Institution Col. C. C. Tew is the Superintendent. It is designed to afford an education of the same scientific and practical character as that obtained in the State Military Academies of Virginia and South Carolina.

The number of cadets entered since Feb. 1st, is stated at 107, of whom 60 hail from N. C., 30 from S. C., and the balance from Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Texas, Mississippi and Virginia. Among those highest on the conduct roll, we notice the names of R. E. and Wm. Calder, of Wilmington. These young gentlemen stand first for general merit, as well as for proficiency in particular studies.

☞ Recently a man named Hicks was hung at, or in the neighborhood of New York, said Hicks having been convicted of piracy. Still more recently, the New York *Leader*, a paper of the Dean Richmond, John Cochrane, big rascal school, published by a man named John Clancy, comes out with a circumstantial account, stating that through the connivance of some of the Federal authorities, Hicks was not really hung until dead, but was slightly strangled, cut down, given over to certain friendly doctors and recusseitated, and that he is now living at the house of a relative near Poughkeepsie. Clancy is sued for libel in this, as he is already in three other cases. Pity that the penalty is not hanging. No doubt he would find that even thirteen minutes is unpleasant.

The Census of Wilmington.

We are requested to state that the gentleman appointed to take the census here, has completed his work as thoroughly as he could, or to use the official verbiage, "to the best of his knowledge and belief." He has endeavoured to see every head of a family, householder or other person in Wilmington, and thinks that he has succeeded as nearly as could reasonably be expected, but would now esteem it as an especial favor if any persons whom he has not seen or upon whom he has not called will leave their names and residences at this office or at the office of the Herald. It is desirable that the census of the town should be taken fully, fairly and accurately. By the way, we understand from Mr. Asbe that the population of Wilmington will not be far from eleven thousand, not varying two hundred from that figure either over or under.

Democratic Mass Meeting and Barbecue.—On the 6th of September—Thursday next, there will be a grand Democratic Mass Meeting at Raleigh, to which the people of the whole State are respectfully invited.—Among the distinguished speakers, the *Press* is authorized to state that Gov. Wise will be present and address the meeting. Spite of the "authorized" statement of the telegraphic correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* (Forney's paper,) it is certain that Senator Clingman will also address the meeting for Breckinridge and Lane.

By the way, it is more than suspected that these dispatches and flaming accounts come from Mr. Douglas' own Secretary, traveling with him! Thus it is that Douglas successes are manufactured and Douglas enthusiasm kept up.—*Daily Journal, 3d inst.*

The Douglas Resolutions.

The following are the Resolutions adopted by the Douglas meeting held last week in Raleigh:

Resolved, That we cordially re-affirm and heartily endorse the platform of principles adopted at the National Democratic Convention which recently assembled at Charleston and Baltimore, and pledge ourselves to support cordially the nominees of said Convention for President and Vice President.

Resolved, That it is the duty of this Convention, and necessary for the success of the National Democratic party, to nominate and maintain an Electoral ticket pledged to the support of Douglas and Johnson.

Resolved, That we instruct our Electors to vote for Douglas and Johnson in case it will either elect them before the people, or carry them to the House of Representatives, and in case it will do neither, they shall cast their votes as will best subserve the purpose of defeating the Black Republican candidate.

Whereas, The doctrine of intervention is revolutionary, dangerous and unwise, calculated to excite animosities and sectional discord—that of non-intervention bears upon its face the noblest effort of our best and greatest statesmen, subordinating all party ties to duties and to country, and has been the fixed and uniform doctrine of the Democratic party throughout the country—instance the Georgia Platform of 1848, the ultimatum of all Southern men at that day—the compromise of 1850—the Baltimore Platform of 1852—the Kansas and Nebraska bill of 1854, and the Cincinnati Platform of 1856, as a final settlement of the difficulties between the North and the South upon the subject of negro slavery in the Territories and the States, leaving the people thereof perfectly free to determine for themselves as to its establishment or rejection, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we pledge to each other and to the country a firm, consistent and determined opposition to the mischievous ideas or and party tests that have well nigh disrupted the National organization of the National Democratic party, and will, if successful, produce the dissolution of the Union itself.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention appoint an Executive Committee of five to superintend and advance the interests of [illegible]

[illegible]

New York [illegible]

New Granada [illegible]

was expected [illegible]

to protect [illegible]

While the debate [illegible]

on the absurd [illegible] of Breckinridge [illegible]

desire to [illegible] that Douglas [illegible]

used his [illegible] in the

and a resignation [illegible] of Representatives.

[illegible] Journal.

[illegible], 1860.

Wednesday, 29th August, 1860.

The Democratic Executive Committee met to take from the table the resolutions of condolence on the death of a talented and useful life, our greatly beloved friend and comrade, Samuel Lasadon, Esq., of Tarboro'.

Resolved, That in his decease we sustain and deeply mourn the loss of one whose warm and generous heart and lofty intellect acknowledged no interest dearer than those of his friends and his country; and that his fond attachment to the one and patriotic devotion to the other were unbounded and unsurpassed.

Resolved, That his is the loss of a main pillar to our Company, as it is to our town and county, and that to his faithful and unfaltering love for these the origin of our corps is chiefly indebted.

Resolved, That his many noble qualities of head and heart, which would have enabled him to honor and adorn any worthy position in life, have ever commanded our love and respect, and have endeared him to us by the strongest and most lasting ties.

Resolved, That though he now sleeps in the cold embrace of death, yet he shall ever live and have a choice place in our hearts—that the memory of his virtuous and useful life will but renew in us incentives to affectionate tribute.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved relatives in this their great and afflicting loss.

Resolved, That the Company adopt the usual military mourning, and that the same be worn for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased; also, that one be sent to the Wilmington Journal, Wilmington Herald, Fayetteville Observer and Fayetteville Courier, with request to publish.

SWIFT GALLOWAY,
W. W. MOORE,
S. D. THURSTON, } Committee.

Later from Europe per Steamer Fulton.

St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 1.—The following is the completion of the despatch received by the steamer Fulton, intercepted off Cape Race, the transmission of which was prevented last night by the wires becoming inoperative.

The steamship Fulton passed on the forenoon of the 23d ult., the steamer Illinois, bound to Southampton.

Sicily.—Fifteen hundred Garibaldians had disembarked in Calabria, and had been joined by two thousand insurgents, and had withdrawn into the mountains.

The preparations for the defence of Naples were continued.

Col. Cossug, with 4000 volunteers, had quitted Taormuna, taking the direction of the main land.

Fifteen hundred men, with arms and tents, from Sardinia, had landed at Naples, but were compelled to re-embark.

It is asserted that two companies of Neapolitan dragoons have joined the insurgents.

Austria.—The Austrian Marine budget is to be increased one hundred million florins.

England.—The English Cabinet agree to discontinue their negotiations for including Spain as one of the great Powers of Europe.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce has passed resolutions against Mr. Wilson's currency scheme.

The Income tax bill has passed.

London Money Market, Aug. 22nd.—Consols are quoted at 93 for money, and 93¼ a 93⅜ for account.

Further from Honduras—Walker Fortifying Truxillo.

New Orleans, Aug. 31.—The schooner Taylor sailed for Ruatan yesterday with fifty men for Walker's expedition.

The brig Creole, from Ruatan, with Honduras advices of the 15th, has arrived. Walker was fortifying Truxillo, and it was reported that Guardiola would attack the town on the night of the 15th. This anticipation had alarmed the inhabitants, who were leaving in large numbers for Ruatan.

Walker has raised the old federal Central American flag, and contemplates the regeneration and union of all the five States—Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica.

Arrival of the California Express.—*St. Josephs*, August 31.—The Pony Express from San Francisco on the 18th has arrived. Tonnage was very scarce and there was not a vessel unengaged. Ships were clearing for Australia, with large quantities of wheat. It was expected that the Tehuantepec route would soon be opened and a line of steamers established between San Francisco and New Orleans.

Great political excitement prevailed in California.—The republicans were sanguine regarding San Francisco.

Col. Fremont forbids his Chinese miners to pay their license tax, claiming that the gold belongs to him, and that the State has no control, which is an important question for decision by the Supreme Court.

Another Challenge to Heenan.—Mr. Joel Bellview, a Georgia planter who, some weeks since, offered to bet $10,000 that one of his negroes could make Heenan, the Hettite, cry *peccavi* in a "24 feet ring," has come out with another challenge in which he offers to bet the same amount ($10,000) that he can whip the champion.

SOUTHERN PIANO MANUFACTORY.

RUN NO RISK!—RUN NO RISK!!

THOSE WHO WISH to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO.'S *New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent Action Pianos.* They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best *square Pianos* that are now made. They combine all the late improvements, together with a *larger Sounding Board*, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us *run no risk.*

A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this State and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of us in this county, to whom we can refer: Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua G. Wright, Esq., J. M. Robinson, Esq., John D. Love, Esq., Wm. A. Williams, Esq., Wm. J. Price, Esq., Dr. Kea, Mrs. Redding, D. M. Foyles, Esq., L. Montague, Esq., Geo. J. Moore, Esq., N. F. Nixon, Esq., Topsail Sound; James Garrason, Esq., Lillington; also, Ex-Gov. Branch, of Halifax county; Dr. G. C. Marchant, of Currituck county; John Pool, Esq., of Pasquotank county, and many others.

Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six and twelve months.

All orders sent to our address will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

Address
J. E. BOSWELL & CO.,
Piano Manufacturers,
Nos. 5 & 7 South Eutaw st.,
Baltimore.

April 26, 1860. 199-1aw6m—36-1am6m

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and committed to the jail of New Hanover County on the 22d of March, 1859, a deaf and dumb negro man, 5 feet 7 inches high, black; supposed to belong to Samuel A. Marsteller, Prince William County, Va. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

E. D. HALL, Sheriff.

Wilmington, N. C., June 21, 1860. 42-tf

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores, hereby solicits a share of public patronage, and promises that he will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his hands.

JNO. M. HENDERSON.

Wilmington, N. C., March 14th, 1860 29-1y*

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by

W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

IN STORE.

5,000 BUSHELS very superior White Corn, from Chowan county;
8,000 bushels from Perquimans county;
1,000 " heavy Oats;
700 " Canada "
500 " Black Canada Oats;
400 " Cow Peas;
150 " Clay Peas;
200 bales very superior Eastern Hay;
130 " Philadelphia "
300 bushels Wheat Bran;
200 bbls. Flour, by Railroad; Meal, Hominony, and Cow Feed, at our Mill and Store.

TO ARRIVE:

5,150 bushels White Corn. All low for cash.

July 5. STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

GEORGE KIDD'S COTTON GIN.

THE UNDERSIGNED have received the agency for the sale of the above Cotton Gin in the State of North Carolina, to which Gin is attached Mallett's late valuable improvement, and would call the attention of Cotton farmers to the fact that our Gin with the improvements thereto attached, is made to clean [illegible] more cotton per day, and [illegible] Gin. [illegible] the Cotton off of the [illegible] Gin. [illegible] and it is believed [illegible] Gin [illegible] Gin [illegible] Gin